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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/821,106	04/08/2004	Marko Viitamaki	879A.0023.U1(US)	8992
29683	7590	12/19/2006	EXAMINER	
HARRINGTON & SMITH, LLP 4 RESEARCH DRIVE SHELTON, CT 06484-6212			NGUYEN, DAVID Q	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2617	
SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE		MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE	
3 MONTHS		12/19/2006	PAPER	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/821,106	VIITAMAKI ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	David Q. Nguyen	2617	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 16 October 2006.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-54 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 1-8 and 29-37 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 9-28 and 38-54 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 08/07/06.
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 9-54 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title; if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 9-11,13-18,20-24,26-28,38-39,41-45,47-50 and 52-54 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cadieux et al. (US 2006/0030307 A1) in view of Sundberg (US 2005/0013264 A1).

Regarding claims 9,16 and 23, Cadieux et al. disclose a device arrangement comprising a first device (see fig. 1, PC host 102 or laptop 102), which device has a transmitter (see fig. 1A; communicating with wireless mouse), a receiver (see fig. 1A; communicating with wireless mouse) and a control unit (a radio telephone comprising a control unit is well known in the art), as well as means for utilizing Bluetooth properties (see par. 0046), and a second device (see fig. 1A, the wireless mouse) having an user interface (see abstract, fig. 4, input/output unit 406) and means for utilizing Bluetooth properties arranged to communicate with the first device by Bluetooth (see par. 0036); wherein the activity state of the user interface utilization in the second device is arranged to control the level of the Bluetooth power save mode wherein active user interface utilization is arranged to decrease said level of the power save mode and/or less active

user interface utilization is arranged to increase said level of the power save mode (see par. 0045-0048; 0055-0057). Cadieux et al. do not disclose the first device is a device of a cellular network. However, Sundberg discloses a laptop is a device of a cellular network (see par. 0009). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the above teaching of Sundberg to Cadieux et al. so that user can use wireless mouse or keyboard to control his/her laptop while using his laptop to access the internet via the cellular network.

Regarding claims 38,44 and 50, Cadieux et al. disclose a device arrangement comprising a first device (see fig. 1, PC host 102 or laptop 102), which device has a transmitter (see fig. 1A; communicating with wireless mouse), a receiver (see fig. 1A; communicating with wireless mouse) and a control unit (a radio telephone comprising a control unit is well known in the art), as well as means for utilizing Bluetooth properties (see par. 0046), and a second device (see fig. 1A, the wireless mouse) having a graphical user interface which is arranged to be run in the first device and to be casted to the second device (see abstract, fig. 4, communication between wireless mouse104 and the laptop or PC host 102input/output unit 406) and means for utilizing Bluetooth properties arranged to communicate with the first device by Bluetooth (see par. 0036); wherein the activity state of the user interface utilization in the second device is arranged to control the level of the Bluetooth power save mode wherein active user interface utilization is arranged to decrease said level of the power save mode and/or less active user interface utilization is arranged to increase said level of the power save mode (see par. 0045-0048; 0055-0057). Cadieux et al. do not disclose the first device is a device of a cellular network. However, Sundberg discloses a laptop is a device of a cellular network (see par. 0009). Therefore, it would

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have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the above teaching of Sundberg to Cadieux et al. so that user can use wireless mouse or keyboard to control his/her laptop while using his laptop to access the internet via the cellular network.

Regarding claims 11,18, and 24, the device of Cadieux et al. in view of Sundberg also discloses wherein said user interface is remote from the first device to the second device (see fig. 1A).

Regarding claims 14, 21,27,42,48 and 53 the device of Cadieux et al. in view of Sundberg also discloses wherein said user input is received by one of the following acts on the second device: a touch on a key, keypad or touch sensitive display, opening or closing of a lid or an opening mechanism of the second device, or a specific sound input on the device's microphone or like (see par. 0046 Cadieux et al.).

Regarding claims 13,15, 20,22,26,28, 41,43,47,49,52 and 54, the device of Cadieux et al. in view of Sundberg also discloses wherein said activity state of the user interface utilization is defined by user input on the second device or lack of it for a chosen period of time (see par. 0051-0052 Cadieux et al.); wherein said activity state of the user interface utilization is defined by selection or starting of an application using Bluetooth in a menu or like in the second device (see par. 0051-0052 and fig. 1 Cadieux et al.).

Regarding claims 10,17,39 and 45, the device of Cadieux et al. in view of Sundberg also mentions means for utilizing WLAN properties (see par. 0009 of Sundberg). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to

modify the above teaching of Sundberg to Cadieux et al. so that laptop computer can be provided a radio device to access to a WLAN.

3. Claims 12,19,25,40,46 and 51 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cadieux et al. (US 2006/0030307 A1) in view of Sundberg (US 2005/0013264 A1) and further in view of Ha et al. (KR 2003012635 A).

Regarding claims 12,19,25,40,46 and 51, the device of Cadieux et al. in view of Sundberg does not mention wherein said activity state of the user interface utilization is defined by the state of at least one of the following in the second device: the lock state of a lockable keypad, the lock state of a lockable touch sensitive display, the state of a screensaver, the lock state of a lockable screensaver and the state of a lid or an opening mechanism of the device. However, Ha et al. discloses an activity state of the user interface utilization is defined by the state of at least one of the following in the second device: the lock state of a lockable keypad, the lock state of a lockable touch sensitive display, the state of a screensaver, the lock state of a lockable screensaver and the state of a lid or an opening mechanism of the device (see abstract). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the above teaching of Ha et al. to the device of Cadieux et al. in view of Sundberg also in order to reduce unnecessary current consumption and prevent the outflow of a user profile through the screen.

Conclusion

4. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Johansson et al (US 2006/0183423 A1) teaches flexible inter-network communication action scheduling.

Lipasti et al. (US 2006/0089119 A1) teaches method and a device for scatternet formation in AD HOC networks.

5. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to David Q. Nguyen whose telephone number is 571-272-7844.

The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30AM-5:30PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, JOSEPH H. FEILD can be reached on (571)272-4090. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.



David Q Nguyen
Examiner
Art Unit 2617